

## MARVELS OF MAUI REMEMBERS OF PILOT PARTY

Visit To Famous Game Fishing  
Grounds of Valley Island  
Well Worth the Trouble

## UNDERSEA GARDENS THRILL BY SHEER WONDER OF COLOR

People of Maui Eager To Help  
On the Fight For Better  
Roads

(Mail Special To The Advertiser)  
WAILUKU, Maui, April 16.—Visits to the famous sea-water game fishing grounds off Mo'ohiki Island, one of the principal tourist attractions on Maui, and to another big plantation, the Maui Agricultural Company at Paila, have been made by The Advertiser Pilot Party during the last two days.

Yesterday the party was the guests of H. Gooding Field on a fishing excursion in the enervating power boat Kealahi to Mo'ohiki Island.

The island, the center of an extinct volcano, harbors within its walls and the encircling reef a paradise of undersea vegetation and coral formations. Visible through twenty or more feet of crystal-clear water are ocean gardens of green and blue and varied shades that surpass any revealed by the aid of glass-bottom boats in other parts of the world. So clear and still is the water within the crater formation that the aid of a glass-bottom boat is not needed and the wonderful formations below the surface of the water are distinct and vivid to the eye.

Fishermen's Paradise  
Here also in fishermen's paradise, far down below the surface, can be seen thousands of piscatorial beauties swimming in schools and in their many colors adding to the marvelous tints of the undersea garden.

The pilot car party departed its land launch at Kihali wharf after the eight mile drive from the Maui Hotel to Mo'ohiki Bay, over excellent motor road. From Mo'ohiki wharf the distance to the island is eight miles to the island, but the Kealahi cruised in a twelve mile circuit skirting the shore while the members of the party trod for game fish. The entire distance was over clear smooth waters but fishermen's luck denied a strike.

At Mo'ohiki Island this luck turned, when the Kealahi was drifting about within the water's protection. Here in an hour and a half of angling fifty-two fish of all kinds, colors and variety were landed with pole and line or with drop line.

Frederic E. Houghton of Auburn, New York, who is making an extensive tour of the Islands was with the party. Mr. Houghton who has visited many of the famous fishing grounds throughout the world and has seen some of the renowned undersea coral gardens declared that Mo'ohiki's little-known beauties are unsurpassed.

Catch of Fish Large  
The catch of fish made by the party in the short hour and a half were of interest scientifically as well as such as to please an angler. Every color of the rainbow was represented in the fifty-two fish landed, and species of all kinds and descriptions. Yellow, red, blue, purple and black and shades and tints that an artist could hardly imitate were found on the multi-colored skins and fins of these beauties of the deep. Some were striped in several colors like a rainbow. Others were deep black with fine lines of color or fine of various tints. A day's angling in this natural aquarium would land an endless variety such as this and provide for the scientist and the scientist and unlimited field of study.

This trip alone, so easily available to the tourist with the fully adequate accommodations offered by the Kihali club house of the tuna club, is one that would make a visit to Maui well worth the time.

Visit Plantation Plant  
This morning the pilot car party visited Paila and were shown through the mill of the Maui Agricultural Company. This plantation is a model of order and beauty, its excellent roads and its modern buildings and camps.

From Wailuku to Paila, to Puunene or part way to Kihali are to be found some of the perfect oiled roads of the thirty miles or so now constructed on Maui that make motoring on the Valley Isle ideal. At present the oiled roads radiate from Wailuku and there is a ten mile stretch near Lahaina but eventually these ideal drives will extend to Kananapali, Haiku, Makawao and other points providing an unbroken highway of over fifty miles through all the principal centers of population. This is in addition to the subsidiary system of good gravel roads that are well maintained.

At present Maui lacks an unbroken belt road but residents of the Valley Isle are working hard to secure construction of the highway that will close the gaps between Wailuku to Honokaa on one end of the island and from Kailua to Wailuku on the other end of the island with the main road system. Both projects and the project of a road up Haleakala are before the legislature and favorable action: it is evident, will go far toward aiding the progress and development of the Valley Isle.

J. C. Cox, county engineer, has given valuable assistance to The Advertiser party for its tour of the roads of the island. He is enthusiastic in support of the plan to make a study of road conditions for the promotion of motorist travel.

## GERMAN SAILORS PLACED IN JAIL

Taken From Schooner Gambier;  
Rumor Busy With Crews  
of Other Ships

Acting under instructions from Washington, United States Marshal Smiddy yesterday put under arrest five Germans in the crew of the schooner Gambier, which was just about to leave for the Coast. The men are H. Souge, W. Langmann, B. Rykter, H. Wilkens and Paul Wolff. They were originally members of the crews of German refugee ships in Chile ports, and were shipped there by Captain Lund of the Gambier. Smiddy called for instructions several days ago regarding them, and got them yesterday. The men are in jail, lacking any other place of confinement.

If the current rumor on the waterfront is correct, the Germans in the crews of all the vessels calling here are to be removed. The statement was originally made by an official of the customs and is being brought to bear to make this an accomplished fact there is nothing official to the statement.

Purser John Ford of the Hill liner Great Northern, in looking over the roll of the vessel when it was last in port and marking off the German names, exclaimed that it looked more like the roster of a Hamburg-American liner than an American vessel. The liner Great Northern also said to have a number of unnaturalized Germans in her crew and some other vessels are mentioned.

Considerable adverse comment has been heard over the retention of German nationals in the crews of American vessels in view of the proved facts that Germany's warfare is now hinged upon the success of systematic murder at sea, and that the destruction of vessels at sea by spies is an accepted and proved portion of the German program.

## SUPERVISORS ASK FOR JUDICIARY BUILDING

City Fathers Want To Use It As  
City Hall

That the supervisors have their eye on the Judiciary building for a new city hall was evidenced by a resolution presented at last night's meeting of the board and unanimously carried, although it was the consensus of opinion of members of the board that the resolution was somewhat premature.

The resolution requests the present legislature to act under the Judiciary building as a city hall at such time as the proposed territorial office building shall have been completed. The acquisition of the Judiciary building for the purpose stated in the resolution, would mean that the amounting to a very considerable amount would be done away with.

The new city hall would, become provided the request to the legislature be granted, a portion of the city center which is coming into existence with the preparatory work on the federal building, at present under way.

## TOASTS KAISER, IS HANGED

Man in Wyoming Then Is Out Down  
and Driven From Town

THERMOPOLIS, Wyoming, April 2.—A stranger believed to be a German who shouted "Hoeh der Kaiser!" as he stood drinking at a saloon bar here, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of Thermopolis.

As the stranger lifted the glass to his lips, after shouting his toast, he was knocked down by a miner, a rope appeared as if by magic, and in a moment the dazed man was hanging from a beam.

Before life was extinct, however, the sound of sudden heads prevailed and he was cut down by the city marshal. He was revived with cold water, forced to kneel and kiss the American flag, and then was warned to get out of town. He did.

## Still Another Booster

Another booster for good roads and the promotion of Maui and who has endorsed The Advertiser Pilot Car scheme, in William Walsh, superintendent of the Kahului Railroad Company. Mr. Walsh when visited by a member of the party, offered valuable information in the way of pointing out many undervalued scenic points on Maui.

D. C. Lindsay, cashier of the Hawaiian National Bank of Kahului, is also an advocate of good roads and a staunch friend to the Maui homestead. Mr. Lindsay in an interview said: "In the event of Maui being shut out from outside commerce on account of the war, if ever such a thing should happen, we would only have to worry on one score. We raise in the Kula district, more than enough garden truck for home consumption, which includes extensive fields of corn and potatoes. Wheat and flour is really the only commodity that would bring heavy sense of hardship on the inhabitants of this island."

Accompanied by Dave Baleh, engineer, connected with the Oahu Loan Fund Commission, the Pilot Car party started for Olinda at four o'clock this afternoon on an attempt to reach the farthest up point to the Haleakala crater. This attempt has created a great amount of interest on Maui and the party's moves on the route will be watched with much interest in local motoring circles. This will be the first time that a motor car ever attempted such a hazardous climb on Maui.

## SOLONS SILENTLY LISTEN TO WORDS OF OUR GOVERNOR

No One Speaks When Mr. Pinkham Asks Questions On  
Waikiki Plan

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE SEEMINGLY FATIGUED BY RECENT STRESS

Outlines To Mute Houses Plan  
For Reclamation Work Two  
Years From Now

Governor Pinkham addressed a silent and hostile joint session of the legislature yesterday. His subject in the main was Waikiki reclamation, with a little foot note about the civic center, tackled on, as it were, at the bottom.

Senator Pischke, a McCandless Democrat, bitterly hostile to the Governor, and Representative Mossman, the father of the house and also of Punahoa Street, formed his escort of honor.

Speaker Holstein made the introduction as brief as possible. "Gentlemen of the legislature," he said, "the Governor of Hawaii."

Then the Governor began to read his message. Seemingly the fatigues and humiliations of the session have worn him, for his delivery was tremulous and weak, sometimes hurried, sometimes halting; but there was more in store for him.

As he faced the joint session, a map of the Waikiki lowlands stood at his left, awathed in white lines, as if for burial, and placed back of the press stand, so that none of those who were to carry his message to his larger audience outside the room in which he was speaking, could possibly see anything he might point out, or understand any reference to the map he might make.

"And now," said the Governor, "concluding his message, I should like to make any inquiries, I shall be glad to answer them."

There stood the map, waiting for interrogation. It looked less like the collective expression of the joint session, which had listened raptly and absolutely impassive.

Senator Kamaheua was round asleep. Representative Andrews, his chin on his breast, his eyes closed, dozed occasionally.

"Gentlemen of the legislature," repeated the speaker, "do any of you wish to address any questions to His Excellency?"

Not a sound, not a flicker of curiosity on a single face. A moment more and it would have been unendurable. The Governor turned toward the door and, flanked by his escort of honor, the best his party could give him, silently receded.

There stood the map, mute testimony to the scene for which the stage had been set. Nobody at the press table any longer cared which way the map faced. It had served its purpose, it had pointed a plain path to the significance of the map, and it was gone.

"The keynote of the whole proposition," said the Governor, elucidating its theme, "is a drainage canal or lagoon, so placed that the surface grades lead to the canal, draining the entire avenue mauka of Kalia Avenue."

This is the plan which The Advertiser predicted yesterday the Governor would recommend and, though his message bristled with statistics of millions and even billions of gallons daily, and decimal fractions of acres, presenting a highly scientific aspect to the engineers from the department of public works who were listening from the back row, it added very little to the outline already printed.

Must Wait Two Years  
To those who see the beach, the most interesting news the message carries is that they can wait for at least two more years before they may expect any relief from present conditions. The Governor asks for no money now. Instead he asks a commission to compare and present a comprehensive report to the tenth legislature, session of 1919.

There is a bill in the house now asking \$50,000 for a continuation of the Waikiki survey.

The Advertiser estimated that the proposed canal would be from twenty to fifteen feet deep; the Governor says 125 feet.

He gives no figures showing the cost of his plan, or even the first unit of it. Unquestionably he believes they would curdle the public, but he does say that the work should be undertaken gradually, as material conditions allow. None of the rise fields would be disturbed until their rising value had made them too costly for agricultural use.

The most specific thing told about the line of the canal is that it will lead "from the Kapahulu Road to the reef at Ala Moana." Carrying the canal out through the reef to deep water is in important feature of the plan. This will obviate the pollution of the De Russy swimming pool area to seem were the effluent discharging just below the Moekiki bluff to pour out a greatly swollen flood onto the coral flats. In times of freshets the stream even now fouls the beach for a quarter of a mile.

## NAVY OFFICERS IN NAVAL RESERVE

Manoa Is First Vessel of Line To  
Report Enrolment  
of Men

Arriving from the Coast yesterday, the Maian liner Manoa, now the smallest vessel of the schedule fleet of this company, reported that her salon officers had been enrolled in the naval reserve. Captain Arthur L. Soule becomes a lieutenant commander in the reserve as does Chief Officer Albert Wilson and other commissions are expected to be issued.

The vessel itself is said not to have been entered in the naval reserve fleet but there is no reliable statement upon the navy's policy in regard to such enrollment to be had. It has been authoritatively stated that the grade of lieutenant commander in the navy reserve is to be given only to those merchant ship and the fact that Captain Soule has been so rated may indicate that the navy contemplates the enrollment of the Manoa.

There were few passengers on board the vessel, twenty-four in all, including Mrs. Juliet Magoon, wife of the manager of the Consolidated Amusement Company, and her children, and Mrs. B. Booth, wife of the treasurer of Fred L. Waldron, Ltd.

The Manoa was docked at Pier 20, Pier 15 being filled with freight. She was discharged from the Maui last week. The Manoa has over 8700 tons of cargo for the Islands and left seventy-five cars of Hawaiian freight at San Francisco.

## CITIZENSHIP GIVEN TO PORTO RICANS NOW

By virtue of an act of congress, recently passed, Porto Ricans in Hawaii must be naturalized, and only those who are residents of Porto Rico are eligible for United States citizenship without having to go through the regular formalities of naturalization.

Section five of the act in question reads as follows:

"That all citizens of Porto Rico, as defined by section seven of the Act of April 12, 1900, temporarily to provide for the naturalization of citizens of Porto Rico, and for other purposes, and all natives of Porto Rico who were temporarily absent from that island on April 11, 1900, and have since returned and are permanently residing in that island, and are not citizens of any foreign country, are hereby declared, and shall be deemed and held to be, citizens of the United States; provided, that any person heretofore described may retain his present political status by making a declaration, under oath, of his decision to do so within six months of the taking effect of this act before the district court in the district in which he resides; the declaration to be in form as follows:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, hereby declare my intention not to become a citizen of the United States, as provided in this act of congress conferring United States citizenship upon citizens of Porto Rico, and certain natives permanently residing in said island."

"In the case of any such person who may be absent from the island during said six months of the term of this process may be availed of by transmitting a declaration, under oath, in the form herein provided, within six months of the taking effect of this act to the executive secretary of Porto Rico, and provided further, that any person who is born in Porto Rico of an alien parent and is permanently residing in that island may, if of full age, within six months of the taking effect of this act, or if a minor, upon reaching his majority or within one year thereafter, make a sworn declaration of allegiance to the United States before the United States district court for Porto Rico, setting forth therein all the facts connected with his or her birth and residence in Porto Rico, and accompanying the proof thereof, and from and after the making of such declaration shall be considered to be a citizen of the United States."

Judge Vaughan, speaking of the new act, yesterday, said:

"The act means, as I construe it, that only those citizens of Porto Rico as defined by the Act of April 12, 1900, are made citizens of the United States. It provides that all inhabitants continuing to reside in Porto Rico, who were Spanish subjects on April 11, 1900, and their children born subsequently thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain on or before April 11, 1900."

As already told in The Advertiser, these remnants will sell for \$160,000 from the proceeds of the sale the Government can buy the land between the judicial building and Kawaiahae beach now held by the Atherton estate.

The added point is that the President of the United States has ratified an exchange of lands necessary between the federal government and the Territory. A cable last night from Washington carried the information.

The Governor told how he had urged action on the last legislature favoring the Irwin site for a federal building. He could not forbear to add that, although several gentlemen were equally insistent, "one finally turned the trick for the Irwin site."

A flickering smile on Senator Shingle's lips indicated a surmise that the Governor, from excess of modesty, might be foregoing to use the personal pronoun.

That was all. The house immediately returned to routine business.

## SCHOOLS CHANGED FROM YEARS AGO, ROYAL IS EXAMPLE

Pupils Build Bungalow. Make the  
Furniture and Weave Coverings  
For Floors

Among Honolulu schools, the Royal school is one of the show places. Cyril O. Smith, the principal, is doing quite noteworthy things in the school. His achievements as to scholarship are striking, but the greater appeal to the manual visitor is in the manual-training department.

When the youngsters of a school build a neat bungalow with their own hands, unaided, although directed, by the teachers, and when the same youngsters and their sisters fit that bungalow with floor-coverings and furniture, the community has been benefited more than the intrinsic value of the building.

The youngsters of the Royal school built such a bungalow. It was begun January 6 and was completed March 3, but little was heard of it outside the school.

A Stroke of Genius  
Mr. Smith has done something more remarkable. He has found a use for the olden flag and other things that come in fits of tobacco. Yesterday at the school he showed a rug, resembling the ragcarpet of the States, made of these flags. The girls do that sort of work. One afternoon he found three girls in the schoolhouse about six o'clock. What had they been doing? They had woven a rag rug since school closed.

The floor of the bungalow is carpeted with these rugs. The furniture of the bungalow was made by the boys. The house itself is some 12 feet by 10, with a lawn in front. So strictly was the prohibition of the teachers during work on it enforced that when they wished to instruct a pupil they did not take a board that was to be used in the building; they took another board.

Now, The Harmonograph  
In this bungalow is a most curious instrument—curious, at least, to the layman. It is called a harmonograph. Two pendulums are connected with a pen, and a third moves the pen of paper which the pen traces a design. These three pendulums, set swinging simultaneously, result in a most beautiful and intricate design being traced on the paper—designs that appear more the fruit of a fantastic dream than something of reality. This particular harmonograph is the pride and pet of a Japanese boy.

In the manual-training shop, which is in the machinery room of some of the other schools (and the tools of which were bought in large part by Mr. Smith himself), several boys were working yesterday afternoon after school hours. Most of them were Japanese.

On a black list of wood letters, which are to be affixed to the school's weather board, on which the school's "weather bureau" daily will put up data. Two coils lay nearby. They are for this purpose: When in place, connected with the weather-vane, the pressing of an electric button will send a signal of the direction of the wind, and so forth, below, so that it will not be necessary to go outside to look at the vane.

And this, Mr. American, who went to the country school where you were taught only reading, "ritin" and "rithmetick," and little enough of them, is what they are doing in the schools of Honolulu today.

On the walls of the schoolrooms hang relief maps of the continents, made by the pupil, and maps of another sort, the sections of the United States, for example, being distinguished by their principal products, cotton, wheat and cattle; and rolls of charts of the body, showing the nervous system, brain and other parts, also made by the pupils.

And many other schools of Honolulu are doing the same work as the Royal.

## Good Health Makes a Happy Home



Good health makes homework easy. Bad health takes all happiness out of it.

Hosts of good women and good mothers drag along in daily misery, back aching, worried, "blue," tired and nervous, because they don't know what to do about it.

These same troubles come with weak kidneys, and, if the kidney action is distressingly disordered, there should be no doubt that the kidneys need help. Get a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are safe and reliable. They have helped thousands of discouraged women.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box, (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed in receipt of a box of the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

That was all. The house immediately returned to routine business.

## SAINTS INSPECT WAILUKU SCHOOL

Eighth Grade of Maui Institution  
Averages 88.9—Three  
Above Ninety-five

Headed by James Gilliland and Will Alfred Alfonso, a party of St. Louis College boys, consisting of George Haseberg, Herman Stender, Chas. Hayzelden and Joseph K. Lau, visited the Wailuku public school last Friday morning.

The college boys were made to feel at home by the principal of the school, Miss Lida Crickard, who showed the visitors around and explained the methods employed in the school.

Miss Crickard is proud of her school. She has good reason to be proud, for, in the recent spring examination the eighth grade averaged for all studies the high mark of 88.9 per cent. In this show there are sixteen pupils.

Three of the pupils passed the B mark, fourteen had marks of more than 85 per cent and only one failed to have a mark above 80 per cent.

The Wailuku Public School is situated on high ground and commands an unexcelled view of the surrounding country for miles around with Haleakala in the foreground. This has been the home of the school since May 21, 1904.

The school is a grammar school. Miss Crickard is assisted by eight teachers. She has been at the head of it for the past six years. Prior to that she was teaching at Lahaina, Maui.

Many Are Japanese  
Of the 450 pupils enrolled more than half are Japanese. The boys class has an attendance of about fifty, and the eighth grade has eighteen boys and girls. This class, according to Miss Crickard, is the largest of the eighth grade, on Maui, containing more pupils than all the eighth grades of the public schools in Maui put together.

One thing that greatly impressed the St. Louis College party, was the order of manner in which the students went to and from their classrooms during and after recreation hours. To the strains of the national anthem played on a big phonograph the pupils would march out in perfect order. It was the same coming in. One of the part-timed Wailuku pupils and according to his watch, it took just two minutes for the rooms to be emptied or filled.

Care of plantation and industrial railway in Hawaii are going to have the benefit of increased competition with the coming into the Territory of the Major Car Corporation of New York represented by C. B. Gage who spent years here as local manager for the Gregg Company, Limited, of Hackensack, New Jersey.

Mr. Gage accompanied by his wife returned to Honolulu on the Maui and will immediately open an office for his firm and will as soon as possible put in a stock of railroad equipment and material. He will resume within the next month his frequent inter-island trips and visits to the plantations.

Mr. Gage has spent the past year in New York and when reaching there was most happy to find that The Advertiser could be obtained at New York trying to sing Hawaiian music. While some of the New York band of Hawaiian music would better be suppressed for the credit of Hawaii yet it is resulting in a better knowledge of the Islands among the provincials of the east than ever before. Mr. Gage says that at last they have quit referring to the Islands as the Sandwich Islands and are at last trying to promote Hawaii.

"I was glad to see too," said Mr. Gage, "that all eastern publications are devoting much space to Hawaii and saw frequent pictures of the national guard for instance which is gaining a national reputation since militarism is so much discussed. The statement is frequently made that if other States were organized to the extent Hawaii is the national guard would furnish an army of 4,000,000 men."

## HATCH WANTS NEW STREET CUT TO FORT DE RUSSY

At last night's meeting of the board of supervisors Supervisor F. M. Hatch presented the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

"That in view of the project now under consideration by the Governor of the Territory, for the reclamation of the Waikiki swamp-lands, the city planning commission be requested to investigate the feasibility and public advantage of laying out a highway running from King Street near South Street to some street near Fort de Russy, and mid highway to cross Kalia Avenue at the junction of John E. Road or at some point nearer to Fort de Russy, one of the objects of said new highway to be the relief of Kalia Avenue from heavy teaming and the removal of a chapter and more direct route to Waikiki."

NEW TEACHER HERE  
Miss Effie D. Nugent has been added to the teaching force of the Punahou Preparatory school. She arrived on the Maui Monday morning. Miss Nugent received her training at the San Diego State Normal School in California and came to Punahou from the Lakeview school in Oakland, California, with a fine record.

## HALEMAU MAU LAKE NOW REPORTED TO BE RISING RAPIDLY

Level of January Flood Reached  
By Glowing Lava Last  
Monday Morning

## SURFACE NOW IS LESS THAN FORTY-FIVE FEET BELOW RIM

Heat Tests Made By Scientists  
At Station Show Some  
Remarkable Results

Word has been received from the Volcano of Kilauea that the lava lake in Halemau mau commenced to rise very rapidly on Monday morning and has already attained a height level with the 1917 bench, which, in January last, was only some forty-five feet below the rim of the pit.

With the sinking of the lava lake during the month of February, there was a subsidence of the greater part of this bench, which gradually fell to a level of about seventy feet below the east rest-house. The indications, therefore, are, that the lake has risen something like thirty feet in less than twenty-four hours, and it is now probably overflowing the entire bench.

This sudden rise has caused considerable excitement in the district, as the lake has been practically stagnant during the week immediately preceding, and has displayed only the very slightest tendency towards rising. The central bench section, however, continued to rise, and new lava under its surface raised like bottom tumbled to subside the lake into three smaller ones, north, southwest and southeast.

The experiments of the previous week were steadily continued and further examinations of the remarkable thermal gradient showed that, in the last report. This week, however, the electric thermocouple was used, and the instrument being arranged at the lake margin and the asbestos-covered wire being led through half-inch iron pipe into the lake. Trouble, through burning out of the instrument, was experienced, and the temperature measurement made only tentative, but it indicated a temperature of seven hundred degrees Centigrade at a depth of one foot only below the thick surface crust, and over nine hundred degrees Centigrade at a depth of three feet. This suggests that the cooling effect of large crustal surface areas is only effective for a few inches down, and that below this there is a gradual rise of temperature.

That the surface crusts on sinking become centers of solidification of lava as shown in one of these experiments. A thin shell of solidified lava covering two feet of the end of the pipe was thrust for ten minutes into the lake. On withdrawing it the lava had tripled in thickness, proving that partially cooled lava will act as a sure nucleus of solidification.

An interesting phenomenon was observed. Such a lump of lava, when withdrawn from the lake immediately cooled in temperature about sixty degrees Centigrade, this being probably due to the sudden oxidation of the gases and the heat of crystallization. The heavy falls of border benches are shown to have a tendency to force the center of the pit, or in other words, to force up the lava, and the great crag mass, in response to this weighting is now showing increased tilt towards the seaward.

These bench tumbles were very numerous on April 3, and the channel leading to the southwest arm became choked by the lava, the consequent uprising of the lava level, the lake was rising very slowly on April 10, 11 and 12, and there was considerable rush of escaping gases with violent spraying and fountaining.

On April 12 the lake was definitely higher and reached to within ten feet of the lower level at the east cove. The southwest pool was finally crusted during the morning, but later this morning with tremendous heat, and numbers of bubbles and grotto fountains. This finally crusted over again and there was once more broken up by a heavy flowing torrent from the north pouring across the lithous to the southeast pool. There was rampant building at the lake and to the northeast and southwest.

Only three small local earthquakes have been registered during the week, together with a small number of very indefinite wave-groups of lesser magnitude. The lake took place to the eastward and then to the west, followed by a steady run without a change.

## HOLIDAY BILL BEATEN

Senate Votes Down Plan For Kalaheua Day and Good Friday

For two more years, at least, there will be no additional national holidays in the Territory of Hawaii. The senate yesterday tabled House Bill No. 289, introduced by Representative Leal, which proposed to declare Good Friday and Kalaheua Day legal holidays.

An energetic little speech by Senator Correa did the work. "This bill," he said, "seeks to create two more holidays. We have enough now. On holidays the homes close shop. They don't pay their men at all, for if they keep open, they may have to pay their men time and a half and that's too expensive. This bill is a hardship on the working men."

THE FRUIT SEASON  
Bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all dealers. Be sure to get a bottle for Hawaii.—Advertisement.